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*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,187; number passed, 1,187; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

*Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.*—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 3; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 3; number cases deported, 3.

A. H. GLENNAN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

*Work of the East Indian Pasteur Institute for Hydrophobia in Kasauli, India.*

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, August 30, 1901.

SIR: German papers report that the new East Indian Pasteur Institute, in the first year of its existence, has already proved a great blessing.

Not less than 321 cases have been treated of persons bitten by dogs suspected of hydrophobia. Ninety-six of these belonged to the East Indian army and 50 were Europeans residing in India. Not one of the Europeans and only 2 natives died. The latter had been badly bitten, and came to the institute too late.

The institute is located in the city of Kasauli, and is a great saving to the Government, as heretofore all soldiers suspected of hydrophobia had to be sent to the Pasteur Institute at Paris.

It is expected that more donations of money will be received in order to prepare antidotes for tetanus, enteric fever, and bites of poisonous snakes.

Respectfully,

RICHARD GUENTHER,  
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Endemic of typhoid fever at Gelsenkirchen.*

[Clipping from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, September 24, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 25, 1901.

The endemic of typhoid fever in the town of Gelsenkirchen, which we have already had occasion to refer to, is, according to a telegram from our local correspondent, the most serious in the memory of man. To-day, a further increase must be recorded. The number of cases is estimated at 500. The endemic is also increasing in the towns of Ueckendorf and Bismarck. The hospitals being overcrowded, barracks are being erected. The Gelsenkirchener Gazette is likewise of the opinion that no typhoid epidemic has ever broken out so suddenly and assumed such dangerous proportions as the present one. In view of the severe illness which almost everyone has to deplore among his relatives and friends, a certain dejection is observable among the inhabitants. The courage of the hospital nurses is admirable. One of the Catholic nurses has already fallen a victim to her vocation. The town administration of Gelsenkirchen has published a warning against the consumption of

water, milk, etc., unless the same have been previously boiled. The county government also most urgently recommends the boiling of water before using it for drinking, cooking, and washing. According to a publication of the county government, the common source of infection is alleged to be the supply of water from the waterworks.

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *September 30, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin :

*Plague.*

TURKEY.—On September 15 a case of bubonic plague was reported at Skutari, and the patient has since died.

EGYPT.—From September 6 to September 12, there occurred in the whole of Egypt 11 cases of plague with 6 deaths, the same being distributed as follows : Alexandria, 6 cases, 3 deaths ; Port Said, 2 new cases, 3 deaths ; Mit Gamr, 2 cases, no deaths ; Benha, 1 new case, no death.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—During the week ended August 23, 4,288 new plague cases with 3,037 deaths were registered in the Bombay Presidency—that is to say, 454 more cases and 170 more deaths than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay during the week ended August 24 there were 206 persons attacked with bubonic plague, and 206 deaths from that disease. Including those deaths designated as suspected plague the total number of deaths (*a*) from plague during the week amounted to 404. The total number of cases from all causes in the city of Bombay has increased steadily during the last four weeks from 796 to 909.

JAPAN.—In Formosa, during the period from January 1 to July 20 of the present year, 4,228 cases of plague and 3,348 deaths have been reported to the Japanese authorities.

*Plague and cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—During the period from August 11 to August 17, 7 persons died of cholera in Calcutta and in the same place there occurred 23 cases of bubonic plague with 20 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended August 24, 8 fresh cases of plague were registered at Port Elizabeth.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

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*a* In the city.